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MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.

Republican Doctrines Abridged. This speech of Senator Frelinghuysen before the Republican Convention recently held in Trenton, though comparatively a brief one, contains some of the best thoughts upon the subjects of equal rights and of the elective franchise that have lately found expression. He places the doctrine of equal rights upon the broad basis of the unity of the human race; and this unity he asserts to be at the foundation of Christianity itself. He says:— "The doctrine of the unity of the race is essential to the maintenance of the true relations of the race to God and to the maintenance of the true relations of man to man. If this unity be admitted, if we have one origin, one nature, one law, one ransom, one destiny, then all have an equal right to those immunities in society which are essential to development, elevation, and happiness, essential to protection from oppression and defense from imposition."

The ballot Mr. Frelinghuysen considers essential to enable a man to enjoy that "pursuit of happiness" which the Declaration of Independence asserts to be the "inalienable right" of all men. "How," he asks, "shall a man in this country pursue happiness who has not the ballot? By it alone he challenges the consideration and courtesy of society; by it he asserts and defends his rights and vindicates his manhood. Let it be known in this land that no German or no Italian can vote, and their nationality is at once degraded; they and their children would feel it and bow down under it; they could not strike a bargain for a day's labor but the overbearing superiority of their voting employer would be impressed upon them. And the case is the same with the colored man."

The ballot is also an educator. It causes men to think, to reason, to discriminate. The voter becomes a national juror to decide public issues. "He learns how causes far removed in their workings affect his very home. He learns the importance of knowledge. His reason works. His mind is enkindled. He discusses with his associates. The desire for information, as well as a manly pride not to be thought ignorant, prompts him to learn to read, and practise the acquisition. He sees, too, that his children learn. The man's whole status is changed. The newspaper and the open Bible make him a citizen, make him more a man."

Nor is it just that he who pays taxes, does military service, and obeys the laws should be denied all voice in the Government. "That is not a democracy," adds Mr. Frelinghuysen, "where there is a privileged class, be their title to the privilege the possession of money or land, or be it blood. The only true democracy is a government of all, by all."

After aptly answering the common objections which are urged against manhood suffrage, and alluding to the generous terms upon which we have extended citizenship to persons of foreign birth, the orator closes with the following eloquent words:— "We are now to take another stride. The colored man, born and reared in our midst, acquainted with our habits, and with the spirit of our Government, if not with the letter of our law, having proved himself loyal and brave, extends his hand for privilege. We have tried the experiment of the ballot under circumstances less favorable, and it has proved a success. We cannot withhold it from him. Say to every miser of liberty, stand back! he is in a mortal man; he shall have a chance. This was continent will team with myriads of people elevated by the influence of liberty, of education, and of the Gospel; and, connected by telegraph and ocean steamer with other lands, the pulsations of the great American heart will, I hope, give freedom and religion to the world."

The Republicans of New Jersey have placed themselves upon the foundation of truth. The doctrines so ably expressed in this speech are the doctrines of pure democracy, and are bound to be universally adopted in this country. Agitation, discussion, and public enlightenment will make them speedily dominant in our sister State.

Sunday in Paris.

The Press published yesterday a letter (to which it had previously directed special attention) from Colonel Forney, on the way Sunday is spent in Paris. We doubt whether any sober-minded citizen, anxious for the moral welfare of his family, his neighbors, or the community, could rise from the perusal of that letter without the conviction that the substitution of the French Sunday for our Christian Sabbath would be a great calamity. In Paris the idea of making Sunday a day of amusement, rather than one of physical rest and religious observance and culture, has been carried out to its legitimate conclusions. It is not only a day for those rural excursions into green fields and beside flowing streams, of which we have heard so much in the discussions on the Sabbath in our own midst, but for every kind of amusement as well. In one of the suburbs we are told that, a few Sabbaths ago, "seventy thousand people witnessed the illuminated fountains and fireworks, which cost the municipality an immense sum." At another popular resort "the afternoon winds up with a free concert, a theatre, and dancing by the visitors." "The races on Sunday are always the best." "All the markets are open on the Sabbath day." All the places of amusement are open, and filled with spectators.

"The American Circus, the Hippodrome, the Cirque Imperatrice, the menageries in the afternoon; the picture galleries in the morning; the great Diorama of Solferino in every hour of daylight; St. Germain, St. Cloud, Versailles, with their gardens, palaces, varied fountains and fireworks, up to the last hour of every evening; public music in the gardens of the Palais Royal, in the Champs

Elisee, parades of the Imperial troops, and private parties without number!" One of the chief arguments used among us for breaking down the observance of the Sabbath according to the immemorial customs of our fathers, has been ostensibly in the interest of the working classes. They must have more opportunities for recreation, for getting into the country, for innocent amusements, etc. It is interesting, therefore, to note the effect of the Parisian Sunday upon this class of the people, and to see whether the destruction of the religious character of the Sabbath would be likely to be followed by any amelioration of the condition of the toiling masses. Upon this point Colonel Forney says:—

"While many stores and shops are closed on Sunday, I noticed very little difference among private and public workmen. The laborers on the new opera house are hammering away on ordinary days, and as I sat in the American chapel listening to the sermon I heard the noise of the masons and shoemakers in the vicinity." The day thus spent is followed by a night whose "unveiled and unblushing features" the facile pen of the correspondent can scarcely find words to describe. Theatrical representations exceeding the "Black Book" in "splendor, novelty, and abandon," and going beyond "anything ever conceived of by American playgoers," are witnessed by packed and crowded audiences. "The balls of the demimonde are always more crowded and brilliant on Sunday night."

"Every quarter has its especial saturnalia; but the Jardin Mabille and Closerie des Lilas are the most prominent and questionable. Here from 11 P. M. to three in the morning there are fantastic dances that I would not delineate if I could. The loveliest grisettes with their followers gather, not by hundreds but by thousands, and crowds hasten to witness their ostentatious exhibitions."

Such is Sunday in Paris—fit exponent of the character of that atheistic people who once formally abolished the Christian Sabbath, and crowned a prostitute as the Goddess of Reason. Who would wish to see the Sabbath, as it is observed in our own noble and beautiful city, supplanted by this foreign day of revelry and licentious dissipation?

An Ignorant Clamor About Churches. A New York letter, complaining of the practice of certain churches in closing during the hot months, says:—

"There is not one of them that could not be filled three times every Sunday, even in the warmest weather, if the middle classes, who must stay in town all summer because they cannot afford to leave it, were cordially invited to their pews. But they are not invited; on the contrary, they are repelled, driven into religious indifference, by the fashionable standard in vogue in three-fourths of the churches."

Such extracts as this generally have quite a run in the newspapers about this season of the year. For the most part they are written by persons who do not visit a church as worshippers from one year's end to another, and who know next to nothing at all of the subject upon which they profess to speak. The truth is, there are an abundance of churches open in all our cities every summer for all who desire to attend. Strangers are received and welcomed, and are publicly invited from the pulpit and through the press to attend. "The fashionable standard in vogue in three-fourths of the churches" is a pure matter of imagination. It has no existence in fact. If some of our newspaper Bohemians who concoct paragraphs like the above would occasionally go to church themselves, they would know more of many subjects concerning which they are now excessively ignorant.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.—We regret to learn that the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., has been guilty of a very grave indiscretion—shall we say crime?—for which he will probably soon be brought to trial before the authorities of his diocese. It seems that he lately officiated in a Methodist church—"meeting house"—in New Brunswick, N. J., in defiance of the express prohibition of the Episcopal rector there resident, whereupon the latter preferred charges against him to the Standing Committee of the New York Diocese. Similar charges were made against the distinguished father of the accused in 1859, but no action was taken in the matter. Our Saviour, when He sent His disciples out to go into all the world and to preach the Gospel to every creature, evidently made a mistake in not excepting those creatures of His who are wont to assemble in Methodist "meeting-houses."

REVENUE BOARD.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have just formed a Revenue Board for this city, composed of the following gentlemen, holding offices under the United States at Philadelphia, viz.:—Charles Gilpin, United States District Attorney; Chambers McKibben, Assistant Treasurer; Henry R. Linderman, Director of the Mint; and Henry H. Bingham, Postmaster. Congress, at its late session, virtually sanctioned the appointment of this and similar boards. Anything will be welcomed by the people which tends to put a stop to the enormous frauds which are constantly being perpetrated on the revenue. We trust that the gentlemen named above will proceed to business at once, and will be successful at least in making revenue frauds a little more difficult than they have been during the past year.

WHAT TENNESSEE SHOWS.—The New York World calls attention to the condition of Tennessee as illustrative of reconstruction under Republican auspices. The contest in Tennessee is essentially the same that has been waged from the commencement of the Rebellion. Military Governor Andrew Johnson had quite as much difficulty in dealing with the disloyal elements as Governor Brownlow now has. If Tennessee shows anything, it shows the danger of too rapid reconstruction in the case of communities so closely divided and embittered by such violent feuds. We have no doubt a longer pupillage under the care and protection of the general Government would have been beneficial in Tennessee. Her condition, however, is no worse than that of Kentucky, where the Democratic party has full ascendancy. Indeed, her prospects for the future are vastly brighter.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.—The New York Tribune says:—"Though we are out very imperfectly informed of the advances of the Russians in Central Asia, we know that for several years they have been steadily conquering portions of Independent Tartary and annexing them to the Russian dominions. In 1856 the country conquered until that time was constituted a Russian 'governor' (province), under the name of Turkistan. Since then large additional conquests have been made, and a cable despatch from St. Petersburg informs us that the country lately conquered has been constituted a new 'governor' under the command of General Kaufmann."

Registration in Tennessee—Estimated Vote for 1867. The following letter from Secretary Fletcher, with the table alluded to, is published in the Nashville Press of Times:— "OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, NASHVILLE, July 26.—In answer to your inquiry as to the state of the registration in the State, I send you a report up to this date, the report for Davidson county being unofficial, but it is correct. You will see from this table that sixty-nine counties report 85,494 registered voters. It is proper to observe that the registers in most of the counties did not cease to issue certificates with the sending up of their reports, but are still working. From the information in my possession I have no doubt the registered voters in these sixty-eight counties will reach 100,000. The counties of Benton, Dyer, Greene, Hickman, Hardeman, Henderson, Johnson, Montgomery, Obion, Stewart, Sullivan, Tipton, Warren, Fentress, and Perry, will average about 2000 each. The grand result will certainly reach 115,000 voters, and amount to 400,000 electors, which is a little more than the State ever voted. It is a curious fact that the number of newly made citizens in the State are about equal to the number disfranchised. Respectfully, A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

Burial of a Fenian. BUFFALO, July 28.—John Lynch, a member of the Emmet Circle, F. B., Cincinnati, Ohio, died at the Sisters' Hospital in this city yesterday, from the effects of a gunshot wound received at the bridge at Bridgeville, which was hurled today with military honors. The 7th Regiment, I. R. A., under the command of Colonel William Boland, escorted the remains to Limestone Hill Cemetery. Head Centre P. O'Day was selected to read the funeral services. Rev. Mr. Gleason, Vicar-General of the diocese, having refused to admit the body into the Cathedral unless the Fenians left their arms, uniforms, flags, and music outside, which they refused to do. The Fenians are built up to the conduct of the Vicar-General. They claim that he informed a committee of Fenians who waited on him on Saturday, that there would be no objections offered, and that he himself would read the burial services over the body. They now claim that his motive in refusing to admit the body into the church was to frighten the younger men, and to induce others to withdraw from the Fenian organization.

Incendiarism in Concord, N. H. CONCORD, N. H., July 27.—The community here are greatly excited at the unusual prevalence of incendiary fires, no less than half a dozen having occurred within the past few days, destroying upwards of \$1,000,000 worth of property. The last broke out about daylight this morning at G. H. Hilly's stable, burning that and two others owned by Arthur Clough, and J. G. Johnson and Bradley, and damaging a couple of dwellings on Centre street. The Sherman House, St. Paul's Church, and the surrounding buildings were saved with great effort. The loss on all is about \$16,000, on which there is an insurance of one-half.

Order of General Sheridan to Reassume Their Duties. NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—This afternoon General Sheridan issued an order authorizing the Board of Levee Commissioners previously appointed by him to resume their duties, and canceling his previous order suspending their functions.

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THE PARIS EXHIBITION AWARDS.—Referring to the great disparity between the awards to French and English exhibitors, the New York Tribune of this morning says:—"Judging from the awards of prizes made by the Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition, we should conclude that England is behind France, not only as regards excellence in the fine arts, but—contrary to the generally received opinion—as a manufacturing country. Thus, for paintings in oil and other paintings she gets only one great prize, while France gets four. In sculpture she does not compete, and of the four great prizes under this head France receives two. For architecture, of the great prizes England obtains one and France one. For engraving and lithography, all the great prizes have gone to France. For printing and books, out of ten great prizes, one only goes to England, and no less than seven are carried off by France. For photography, the two great prizes are taken off by France, and England gets only a bronze medal for photographic portraits. For furniture and other objects for the use of dwellings, nine gold medals are allotted to France, and but one to England. Of the six gold medals for excellence in glass and crystal, five go to France and one to England; and of the five for paper hangings, France takes four and England one. For cutlery, France receives two gold medals and England one; and out of the 11 gold medals for gold and silver plate, seven are distributed among Frenchmen, and three awarded to English houses. For the manufacture of cotton threads and fabrics, France shows fourteen gold medals to five for Great Britain, and the disproportion is still greater for lace, embroidery, and trimmings, France receiving eleven gold medals and England one. For jewelry and ornaments, France obtains six gold medals and England one. For railway apparatus, the great prize and eight gold medals fall to France, and England gets three gold medals; and in telegraphy, France takes four gold medals, and allows one to England. The verdicts of the Commission are likely to be anything but satisfactory to the English, and there are probably others who will be of opinion that France has received more than her fair share of honor in the distribution of the prizes."

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 242 FRANKFORD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1867. ALL persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Sixth Installment of Five Dollars per share herein are hereby notified that the same is due, and that the same has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867. By order of the Board, JACOB BINDER, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND AMBOY RAILROAD CANAL AND DAMPEN TION COMPANY. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Stockholders of the above Company on the books July 15, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. July 25, 1867. 7 25 1/2

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared clear of taxes on the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after AUGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 15, 1867. J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer. 7 24 1/2

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BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Inexpensive. No discoloration. No itching. No redness. Natural Black or Brown. Removes the effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and glossy. It is a safe and reliable preparation. BACHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 21 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 1/2 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 27 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 8, 1867. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next. All orders for Dividends must be returned and stamped. S. B. WARD, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE. FRANK GRANIELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 133 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASIMERES AND VESTINGS. Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 1/2 1/2

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent, tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to. 6 19 1/2

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION. THE STEINWAY PIANOS. beg to announce most positively that they have been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS. This medal being distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY. This final verdict of the only tribunal determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places the STEINWAY PIANOS at the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited. In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe, has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL. "For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos." Warehouses, BLANCKIN BROS., No. 1066 CHESNUT ST. 13 1/2 1/2

CHICKERING PIANOS. AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. A cable telegram announces that the FIRST PREMIUM GRAND GOLD MEDAL Has been awarded to Chickering & Sons, for the best Pianos; and also, that the Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, or, entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition. WM. H. DUTTON, No. 914 CHESNUT ST. 7 1/2 1/2

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR." RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY. LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING. The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined. NO MORE BALDNESS ON GREY HAIR. It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, restores and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, \$4.00. Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S, No. 320 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE, And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 16 1/2 1/2

REVENUE STAMPS. FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL AGENCY, No. 37 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. 7 20 1/2

FIRST PREMIUM! PARIS EXPOSITION. PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES. THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESNUT STREET, Sole Agents for Pennsylvania. WATCHES. CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESNUT STREET, HAVE JUST OPENED AN INVOICE OF LADIES FINE WATCHES, Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 1/2 1/2

C. B. KITCHEN, JEWELER, S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES. ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED. Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. 13 1/2 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICE. STEAMSHIP TIGGA FOR NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3. Freight now being received at Second Wharf below SPRUCE Street. Through Bills of Lading signed to Gulf Ports, and all points on the Mississippi river, at low rates. Goods for St. Louis, and points below, should be consigned to the Agent of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Co., New Orleans. For Bills of Lading and Information apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue. 7 19 1/2

WARRANTED TO CURE DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. RHEUMATISM. RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA. NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY. DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. WARRANTED HARMLESS. REFERENCES—3000 CURES. REFERENCES—3000 CURES IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE. DR. FITLER, ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS ADVISES GRATIN DAILY. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 13 1/2 1/2

DR. COBURN'S PATENT FLY AND MOSQUITO BAR. This novel and valuable invention is designed for protecting windows from the annoyance of Flies and Mosquitoes. The invention is ingeniously contrived that it can be applied to any window. "NO WOODEN FRAME IS REQUIRED" Thus reducing the price of the article more than one-half that of an ordinary Mosquito Bar, which is not only unsightly in appearance, but cannot be fitted to any other than the window for which it is expressly made. THE PATENT BAR, on the other hand, will fit to a large or small window, and can be rolled into the smallest bundle and carried in the pocket, if necessary. Boards at the Sea-shore and elsewhere will find them a great convenience. All that is required in order to attach the Bar, is four ordinary pins. They can also be used to cover Oil Paintings, Gilded Frames, etc., requiring no tacking whatever, and can be taken off and replaced in a minute. For sale at all principal Upholstering and House Furnishing establishments in the City; also at the Manufacturing Warehouse, No. 107 1/2 1/2

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM, Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street. JOHN C. ARRISON, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS. Special attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS. Warranted to give satisfaction. 25 1/2

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. The Fidelity Insurance, Stock and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables. CAPITAL, \$500,000. N. B. BROWN, DIRECTOR. EDWARD W. CLARK, CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL, J. GILBERT FELL, JOHN GIBSON, CHARLES MACALEER, GEORGE W. GIBSON. Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, 1122 N. 3rd Street. This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates: \$1 per \$1000 Registered Bonds and Securities, 30 cents per \$1000 Silver Coins or Bullion, 25 cents per \$1000 Gold Coins or Bullion, 25 cents per \$1000 Cash Boxes or small tin boxes, 25 cents per \$1000 Capitalize, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, 25 cents per \$1000. The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively) building No. 1122 N. 3rd Street, INHOLDING 175 VAULTS at \$20, \$40, \$60, and \$80, according to size and location. Contents and Interest collected for one per cent. Interest allowed on Money Deposits. This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description. N. B. BROWN, President. ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 13 1/2 1/2

DELIGHTFUL SHADE REFRIGERATORS. Refreshing breezes, and first class ice, furnished in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Road leads from SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 4 1/2 1/2

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN. BRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS. Using ordinary Ammunition, Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 1/2 1/2

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 23, 1867. BAUCH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The great Purifier of all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years. Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wheat of the manufacturer, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by BAUCH & SONS, 8 1/2 1/2